ULYSSES GOLD PROJECT – DRILLING UPDATE

New shallow intercepts highlight open pit potential at Ulysses East with deep diamond drilling about to commence targeting depth extensions of main 760,000oz gold Resource

Key Points

Ulysses Extensional Drilling Update

- **Further encouraging results received from wide-spaced extensional RC drilling targeting shallow extensions to the Ulysses Mineral Resource (7.1Mt @ 3.3g/t gold for 760,400oz[1]) at Ulysses East with significant assays including:**
    - **17m @ 1.73g/t Au from 66m 19USRC333**
        - **including 7m @ 3.58g/t gold**
    - **10m @ 1.43g/t Au from 135m 19USRC330**
        - **including 7m @ 1.80g/t gold**
    - **5m @ 2.02g/t Au from 87m 19USRC336**
- **Extensive gold mineralisation now defined at Ulysses East over a strike length of 600m, which will continue to be systematically tested at depth and along strike.**
- **Strong potential to significantly expand the Resource by delineating shallow open pittable mineralisation in this area.**

Upcoming Drilling

- **Pre-collars completed ahead of new phase of diamond drilling commencing in early April targeting depth extensions of the main Ulysses Resource.**
- **Drilling will also commence this week at Orient Well NW targeting potential high-grade open pittable resources to follow-up the recent intersection of 20m @ 9.1g/t Au.**

Ground Consolidation

- **Genesis acquires 100% of three Prospecting Licences strategically located 6km east of the Ulysses Gold Project.**
- **Acquisition secures highly prospective but underexplored tenements, strengthening the Company's regional growth pipeline.**
- **Tenements lie within the Tampa shear corridor, which hosts past production and current resources totalling more than 2Moz.**

Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD) is pleased to provide an update on drilling and exploration activities at its 100%-owned **Ulysses Gold Project**, 30km south of Leonora in WA (Figure 4), where its 2019 exploration program is continuing to ramp-up.

A recent round of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling has intersected further significant mineralisation at the Ulysses East prospect (see Figure 1), located at the eastern end of the 760,000oz Au Ulysses Mineral Resource, highlighting the potential to delineate a significant zone of shallow mineralisation in this area which is potentially amenable to initial extraction via open pit methods.

[1] Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 7.1Mt @ 3.3g/t gold for 760,000oz – refer ASX announcement, 9 October 2018 and Table 2 in this announcement.

The Scoping Study completed late last year envisaged the use of underground mining methods to extract the Ulysses Resource.

The new shallow results continue to highlight the potential to significantly expand the Ulysses Resource as drilling continues to scope out the broader mineralised system along the Ulysses Shear.

Preparations for deep diamond drilling at Ulysses have continued with four RC pre-collars completed and diamond drilling scheduled to start in early April. Drilling will also commence this week at Orient Well NW, located 10km east of Ulysses, to follow-up significant high-grade oxide mineralisation returned earlier this year.

The Company has also continued to consolidate ground within the district, with the recent acquisition of three highly prospective Prospecting Licences located 6km east of Ulysses.

Genesis Managing Director Michael Fowler said: *"Our 2019 exploration season will really move up a gear in April as we commence a significant new round of diamond drilling targeting depth extensions of the main 760,000oz Au Resource at Ulysses and Ulysses West. We are also about to commence drilling this week at Orient Well NW, 10km from Ulysses, where we see great potential to establish a high-grade open pit Resource.*

"We have also just finished a follow up phase of RC drilling at Ulysses East which has increased the potential for an open pit in this area prior to longer term underground mining. There is plenty of further scope to add to the Resource at Ulysses East, where we have now defined both oxide and primary mineralisation over a 600m strike length. More drilling will be undertaken."

Ulysses East Drilling Results

Results have been received from 11 wide-spaced RC holes (19USRC326 to 336), drilled at +50m to 80m centres on the Ulysses shear at Ulysses East testing potential strike and depth extensions to the significant mineralisation defined to date.

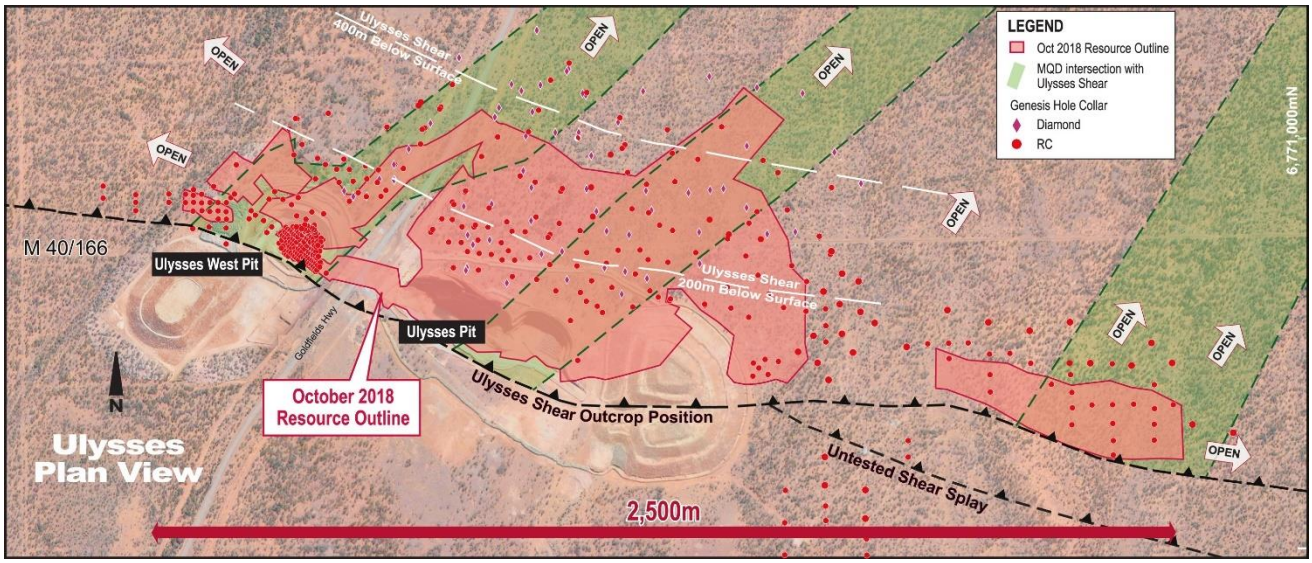

Figure 1. Schematic plan view recent drill results at Ulysses East.

Drilling at Ulysses East has defined extensive oxide and primary mineralisation over 600m of strike. The recent drilling has focused on the upper quartz dolerite unit and where it is cut by the Ulysses Shear. The intersection of the magnetic quartz dolerite unit and the Ulysses Shear occurs over 400m and plunges shallowly to moderately to the north-east (shown in Plan View in Figure 2).

The intersection of the Ulysses shear and magnetic, upper quartz dolerite remains a significant drill target that will be systematically drill tested in 2019.

Intersections from the recent extensional drilling include:

- **6m @ 1.23g/t Au from 83m** **19USRC326**
- **11m @ 0.59g/t Au from 127m** **19USRC327**
- **10m @ 1.43g/t Au from 135m** **19USRC330**
  - **including 7m @ 1.80g/t Au**
- **3m @ 1.13g/t Au from 155m** **19USRC332**
- **17m @ 1.73g/t Au from 66m** **19USRC333**
  - **including 7m @ 3.58g/t Au**
- **10m @ 0.59g/t Au from 92m** **19USRC334**
- **5m @ 2.02g/t Au from 87m** **19USRC336**

Hole 19USRC330, drilled at the eastern limit of the known mineralisation, returned a significant result of 10m @ 1.43g/t Au from 135m including 7m @ 1.80g/t Au. Gold mineralisation is hosted by a sheared, biotite – silica altered basalt (outside of the quartz dolerite unit) with sulphide (dominantly pyrite) content ranging from 2 to 10%.

The next round of drilling at Ulysses East will continue to evaluate the potential for open pittable Resources over 600m of strike and will also look to further define high-grade shoots.

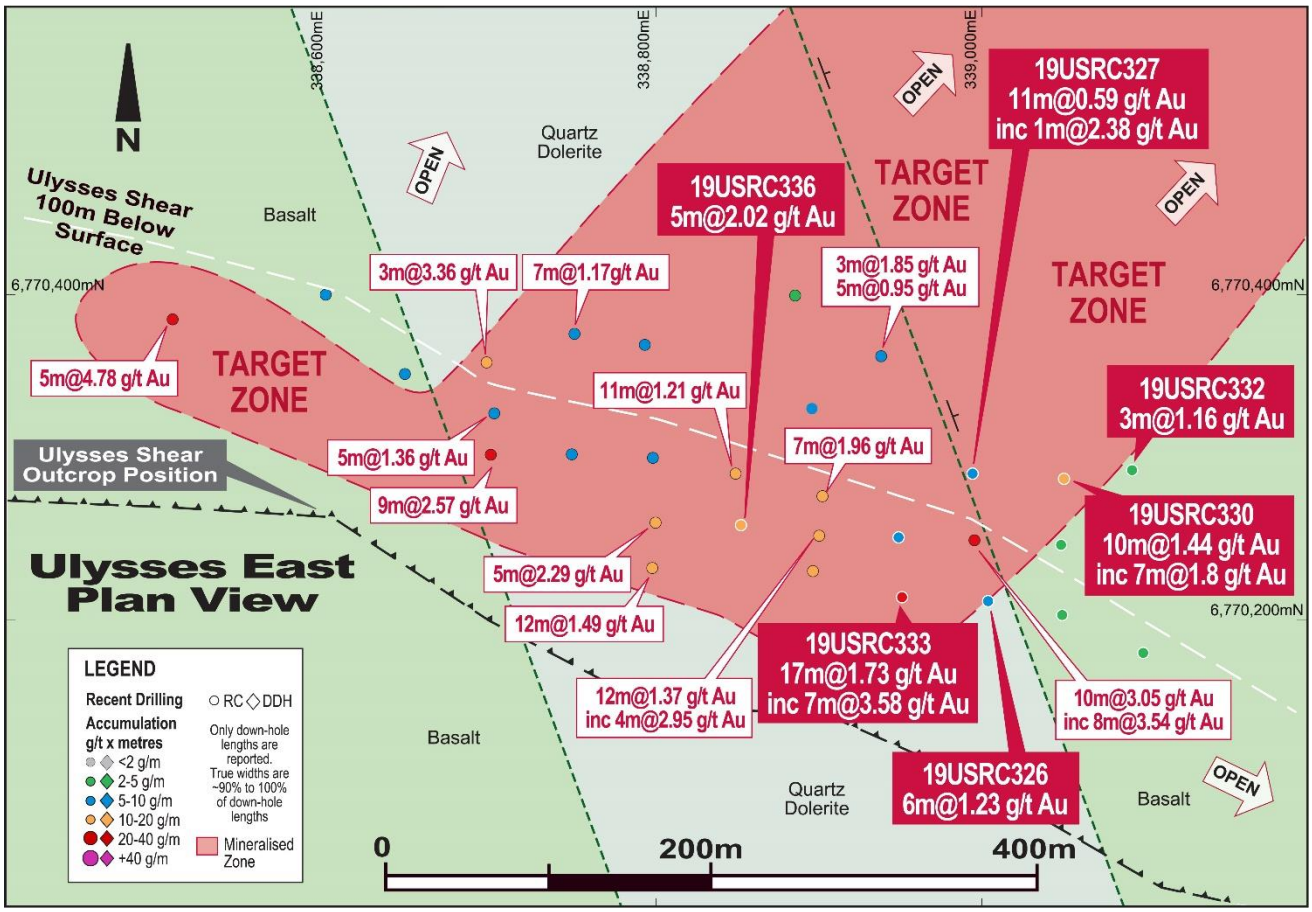

Figure 2. Schematic plan view recent drill results at Ulysses East.

Upcoming Drilling

Diamond drilling will commence in early April targeting depth and strike extensions of the Ulysses Resource. Drilling will start to systematically test high-priority targets up to 250m down-dip of the current Resource boundary. RC pre-collars have been completed in preparation for this drilling.

A 2,000m RC drilling program will commence at Orient Well NW in the first week of April following the completion of a heritage survey in March.

Recent drilling returned a best result of **20m @ 9.10g/t gold** and the drilling highlighted 1.5km of highly prospective strike which will be systematically tested for potential open pittable Resources.

This mineralised strike remains open with another ~1km of potential mineralised strike added to the west with the recent ground acquisition discussed below giving an overall prospective strike to be tested of 4.5km, with aircore drilling proposed to be completed in the next three months.

Ground Consolidation

Genesis has acquired 100% of three PLs (covering ~500Ha) that are located 6km to the east of the Ulysses Resource (see Figure 3) for a total cash consideration of $45,000.

The tenements and the Ulysses deposit are located within the "Tampa shear corridor", a broad zone of deformation up to 5km wide that trends east-west through the tenements and the Ulysses Project.

The Tampa shear corridor hosts past production and current resources of over 2Moz of gold. The Tampa shear corridor links with the Emu shear zone to the south-east, and swings into a north-south orientation west of Ulysses and merges with the Ockerbury fault zone in the vicinity of Lake Raeside, to the south of the Gwalia mine.

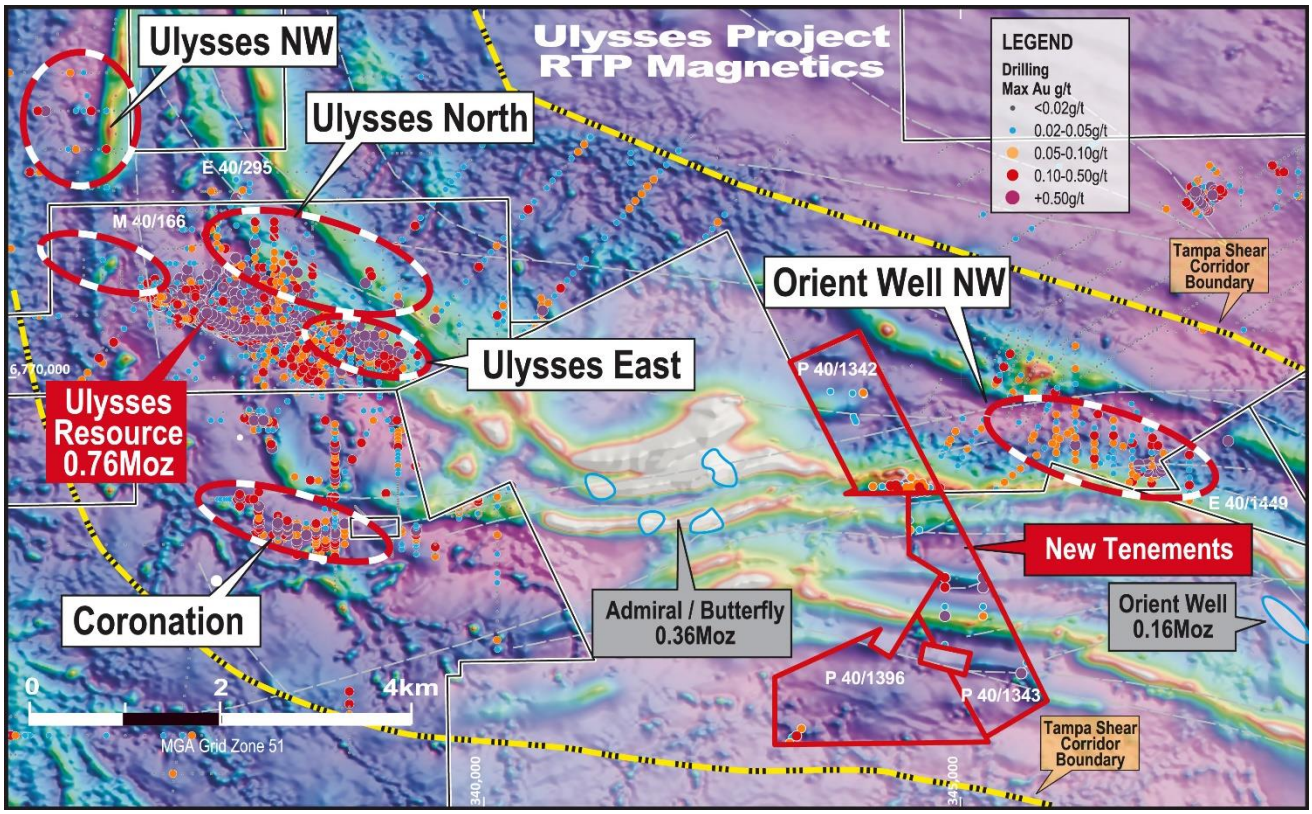

Figure 3. Location of recent tenement acquisition.

The tenements cover six highly prospective structural trends for gold mineralisation in an area of mostly transported cover (i.e. no outcrop). Tenements P40/1342 and P40/1343 have had no recent exploration except for surface prospecting. Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling in the late 1990's returned a number of strongly anomalous results based on WAMEX reports that have not been followed up in any detail. Historical records show that very limited drilling has taken place on P40/1396.

Initial exploration of these tenements will be by systematic aircore drilling to test a number of structural trends as part of a 20,000m program to be completed in the June 2019 quarter to test a number of targets across the entire Ulysses Project.

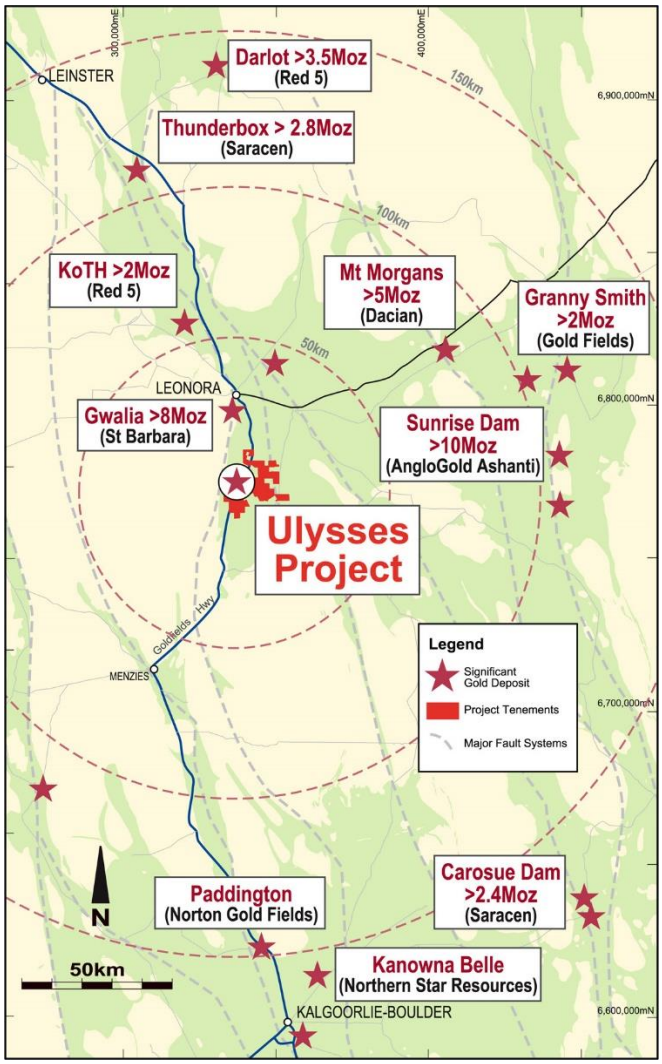

Figure 4. Project Location

ENDS

For further information, visit: www.genesisminerals.com.au or please contact

Investors:
Michael Fowler
Managing Director
Genesis Minerals Limited
T: +61 8 9322 6178
E: mfowler@genesisminerals.com.au

Media:
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate

T: +61 8 9388 1474
E: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Michael Fowler who is a full-time employee of the Company, a shareholder of Genesis Minerals Limited and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Fowler has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Fowler consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a full-time employee of Payne Geological Services and is a shareholder of Genesis Minerals Limited. Mr Payne has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

DRILLING RESULTS TABLE

Table 1. March 2019 Ulysses Project RC Drilling Program Results Ulysses East

Hole_ID	Local East	Local North	NAT East	NAT_North	NAT_RL	Max Depth (m)	MGA Azi	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Gold (g/t)
19USRC326	13,778.4	20,796.1	338,999.7	6,770,247.2	415.5	120	180	-60	83	89	6	1.23
19USRC327	13,713.4	20,872.2	338,999.7	6,770,351.6	414.7	170	180	-60	127	138	11	0.59
							including		130	131	1	2.39
19USRC328	13,816.4	20,828.6	339,045.2	6,770,248.5	415.4	120	180	-60	96	102	6	0.47
19USRC329	13,783.9	20,866.6	339,048.4	6,770,300.6	415.1	150	180	-60	118	121	3	0.49
19USRC330	13,751.4	20,904.7	339,048.7	6,770,346.0	414.8	180	180	-60	135	145	10	1.43
							including		138	145	7	1.80
19USRC331	13,867.4	20,845.9	339,098.9	6,770,227.4	415.6	130	180	-60	98	102	4	0.88
19USRC332	13,776.5	20,952.3	339,101.2	6,770,362.3	414.7	200	180	-60	155	158	3	1.13
19USRC333	13,740.3	20,763.7	338,947.7	6,770,253.0	415.5	100	180	-60	66	83	17	1.73
							including		70	77	7	3.58
19USRC334	13,707.9	20,801.7	338,952.6	6,770,298.9	415.1	120	180	-60	92	102	10	0.59
19USRC335	13,664.3	20,698.7	338,852.5	6,770,247.4	415.5	128	180	-60	0	0	0	NSA
19USRC336	13,664.3	20,698.7	338,850.7	6,770,294.7	415.3	120	180	-60	87	92	5	2.02

MINERAL RESOURCE TABLE

A summary of the October 2018 Ulysses Mineral Resource is provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2. October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate 0.75g/t Cut-off above 200mRL, 2.0g/t Below 200mRL

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	6,000	2.1	143,000	1.6	146,000	1.6	**295,000**	**1.6**	**15,200**
Transition	6,000	3.1	364,000	1.9	234,000	1.6	**604,000**	**1.8**	**34,700**
Fresh	21,000	5.0	3,647,000	3.7	2,551,000	3.3	**6,220,000**	**3.6**	**710,500**
Total	**33,000**	**4.1**	**4,154,000**	**3.5**	**2,932,000**	**3.0**	**7,119,000**	**3.3**	**760,400**

October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate 2.0g/t Global Cut-off

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Oxide	4,000	2.5	26,000	2.8	22,000	2.2	**51,000**	**2.5**	**4,200**
Transition	5,000	3.3	114,000	3.1	20,000	2.2	**138,000**	**3.0**	**13,400**
Fresh	21,000	5.0	2,323,000	5.2	1,605,000	4.3	**3,949,000**	**4.8**	**610,800**
Total	**29,000**	**4.4**	**2,463,000**	**5.0**	**1,647,000**	**4.3**	**4,139,000**	**4.7**	**628,400**

October 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate High Grade Shoots

Type	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Tonnes t	Au g/t	Au Ounces
HG Shoots	**21,000**	**5.2**	**1,398,000**	**6.4**	**187,000**	**10.8**	**1,606,000**	**6.9**	**356,100**

NB. Rounding errors may occur

Full details of the Mineral Resource estimate are provided in the Company's ASX announcement dated 9 October 2018.

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data - Ulysses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC) drilling).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes were generally angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All RC samples were fully pulverized at the lab to -75 microns, to produce a 50g charge for Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish for Au.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC face sampling drilling was completed using a 5.75" drill bit. Drilling (pre collar) was undertaken by Challenge Drilling using a custom-built truck mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC samples were dry and very limited ground water was encountered.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The detail of logging is considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken for RC drilling and diamond drilling Photography of RC chip trays is undertaken during the logging process.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Reverse circulation holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC and diamond samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth following preparation in Kalgoorlie. Samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the sample then being presented to a robotic circuit. In the robotic circuit, a modified and automated Boyd crusher crushes the samples to –2mm. The resulting material is then passed to a series of modified LM5 pulverisers and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps were weighed out (50g) and underwent analysis by fire assay (method FA50/OE04).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Genesis submitted standards and blanks into both the RC and diamond sample sequence as part of the QAQC process. CRM's were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in- 20 samples.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Sampling was carried out using Genesis' protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals for both drilling methods.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Analytical samples were analysed through Intertek Genalysis in Perth. All RC samples were analysed by 50g Fire Assay.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	In addition to Genesis' standards, duplicates and blanks, Intertek Genalysis incorporated laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The Managing Director of Genesis and an independent consultant verified significant intercepts.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Logging of data was completed in the field with logging data entered using a Toughbook with a standardised excel template with drop down fields. Data is stored in a custom designed database maintained by an external DB consultant.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid. The Ulysses local grid is used for drill hole planning. Collar locations were pegged using a handheld Garmin GPS with reference to known collar positions in the field. At the completion of an RC program the collar locations are surveyed with Rover pole shots using a Leica Captivate RTK GPS (+/-0.1m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA grid used and Ulysses local grid (GN 40.5 magnetic)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 0.1m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	For RC drilling the hole spacing is mostly 50 to 100m (E-W) by 50/80m (N-S).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The RC drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Holes were generally angled to Ulysses local grid south (220.5 magnetic) or MGA grid south.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody was managed by Genesis. No issues were reported.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data were completed.

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Ulysses

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Ulysses deposit is located within Mining Lease M40/166 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. Orient Well NW is located within E40/295 which is owned by Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited. The Mining Lease was granted for a term of 21 years and expires 28 January 2022.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenement was previously held in a joint venture between Sons of Gwalia Limited ("SWG") and Dalrymple Resources NL. The majority of drilling was completed by SWG between 1999 and 2001. The project was acquired by St Barbara Limited ("SMB") in 2004. SBM work was limited to resource modelling and geological review.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Ulysses gold deposit is developed within a WNW-striking, 35° NNE-dipping shear zone (Ulysses Shear), which has sinistral strike-slip kinematics. The Ulysses Shear cuts at low angle through the entirely mafic stratigraphy, which is slightly more NW-striking, and dips 30° to the NE. The most distinctive features of the stratigraphy are a pair of titano-magnetite-rich quartz dolerite sills (Western Quartz Dolerite and Eastern Quartz Dolerite). The Ulysses Shear has a highly predictable geometry and is mineralised throughout the deposit area. Typical mineralised intervals consist of biotite-albite-carbonate-pyrite-pyrrhotite lode-style alteration, with 1-20% quartz-sulphide veining. Highest-grade intervals are associated with intense albite-sulphide replacement of the shear fabric. Though mineralised throughout, the Ulysses Shear hosts five currently known high-grade shoots, the controls on which have been established through mapping, structural analysis, and 3D geological modelling. The Ulysses West shoot, mined in the Ulysses West open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Western Quartz Dolerite. This intersectional shoot has a strike length of ~150 m, plunges 35° to the NE. The Ulysses East shoot, mined in the eastern end of the main Ulysses open pit, is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with the Eastern Quartz Dolerite. The intersectional geometries here are complicated by the Ulysses Shear splitting into a series of sub-parallel structures. This has the effect of creating a series of stacked intersectional ore-shoots, each of which plunge 30° to the NE. The main part of the Ulysses East shoot has a strike length of ~200m. The Ulysses Central shoot, mined in the western end of the main Ulysses open pit, is hosted in ordinary dolerite and pillow basalt (not quartz dolerite). Its location is controlled by the intersection of the Ulysses Shear with a hangingwall splay shear, which creates a grade-tonnage blowout

		plunging 30° to the north, parallel to the merge-point of the two structures. This shoot has a strike length of ~100 m. Orient Well NW is associated with a deeply weather profile above a strongly foliated felsic and sedimentary sequence.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Table 1.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Maximum of 2m internal dilution was included.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 90 to 100% of downhole lengths for Ulysses. All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All exploration results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment;	A mining operation has recently been completed at Ulysses West

	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work will include systematic infill and extensional drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.

JORC Table 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – P40/1342, P40/1343, P40/1396

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling was undertaken during the 1990's using RAB (Rotary Air Blast) drilling based on WAMEX reports.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All coordinates have been converted to MGA Zone 51.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Details of historic RAB drilling are not clearly reported but are based on both 1m and composite sampling.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Drilling was undertaken with RAB based on WAMEX reports.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Sample recoveries are unknown.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Sample recoveries are unknown.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	It is unknown if there is a bias noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource	The detail of logging is not considered suitable to support a Mineral Resource estimation.

	estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	It is unclear if logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core samples.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RAB holes were sampled at 1m intervals and 5m composites.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Historic data suggests that sample types and preparation were consistent with the period of collection and consistent with industry standards at the time.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	This information is not reported in the historical data.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	This information is not reported in the historical data.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	This information is not known.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Historic data suggests that sample types and preparation and analysis were consistent with the period of collection and consistent with industry standards at the time.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	This information is not reported in the historic WAMEX reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No significant intersections reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were completed.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	This information is not reported in the historic WAMEX reports.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	This information is not reported in the historic WAMEX reports.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	All maps and sample locations are in MGA Zone51 GDA grid. The location of drill hole collars is +-20m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA Zone51 GDA grid used in data base construction.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Drill hole collar RL's are +/- 10m accuracy. Topographic control is considered adequate for the stage of development.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	RAB drilling hole spacing highly variable and unsystematic.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity	The RAB drilling continuity in both geological and grade continuity does not support the definition of Mineral Resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.

	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Holes were generally angled to MGA grid south.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	This information is not reported in the historic WAMEX reports.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	This information is not reported in the historic WAMEX reports
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	This information is not reported in the historic WAMEX reports

JORC Table 1 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - P40/1342, P40/1343, P40/1396

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Certified Person Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	P40/1342, P40/1343, P40/1396 are owned be Ulysses Mining Pty Ltd a 100% owned subsidiary of Genesis Minerals Limited.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The tenements have been owned by private entities over the past 15 years.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mineralisation is associated with mafic lithologies. The tenements are considered prospective for Ulysses style mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length.	No drill results reported.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drill results reported.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated	No drill results reported.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and	No drill results reported.

	longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No drill results reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drill results reported.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	No drill results reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No drill results reported.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work will include systematic first pass drilling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Appropriate plans are included in this release.